The Bexican Emigration to California—The Famous Protocol, &c.

[From the Mobile Herald, March 24.]

The Royal West India mail steamer Great Western, Captain Wolfe, arrived at her anchorage yesterday morning, having left Vera Cruz on the 19th inst. We received late in the evening a file of RI Arco Iris.

The following is a list of the passengers:—

Mesars Celee; Flores; Belbotem; Graham, lady and servant; Clano; Erroso; Redomet; Campo; Quintamo and child; Martiass; Laroux and family; Heira; J Heirn; M Barron: Berrard; Ervin and family; Martias; Laroux and family; Martias; Rossopams and family; Laroux; Barth emy; Ruprim, lady and child; Vangelbar; Anboy; Romar; Stanton; Charles; Reinder; Ricord; A. & J. Costanon.

The Great Western sayls this evening for South.

The Great Western sails this evening for South-impton, via Havana, Nassau, &c.

The Great Western sails this evening for Southampton, via Havana, Nassau, &c.

[From the Mobile Advertiser, March 24]
The steamer Great Western arrayed yesterday
from Vera Cruz, with seventy-five passengers for
this sity, New Orleans and Havana. We understand there was nothing new or important at Vera
Cruz when the Great Western left. The steamer
will start to-morrow for Havana.

[From the New Orleans Delta, March 24.]
By the bark Claremont, Capt. Lermond, we
have received our files of the Monitor Republicano,
from the city of Mexico, to the 8th instant, and the
Arco-bris, from Vera Cruz, to the 13th.

A letter from Guadalajara states that many of
the inhabitants who had intended going to the
California gold region, had aband-med their desigo, upon learning that a proclamation had been
made by the American authorities, declaring that
some but citizens would be allowed to work at the
placers.

The conduct of General Minon is highly praised
for his efforts to suppress Indian incursions into
Nuevo Leon.

A bils had been introduced into the lower house

Nuevo Leon.

A bili had been introduced into the lower house A bil had been introduced into the lower house the Mexican Congress, for the construction of a railroad across the Republic, commencing at Vera Cruz, and terminating at Acapulco. The details of the measure are not given, but the road is to be constructed by the federal government.

The legislature of the State of Puebla had voted against Congress allowing Santa Anna to return; and it was believed that Vera Cruz, Jalisco, Zacatecas, and San Luis will adopt resolutions to the same purport.

same purport.

The citizens of Alvarado had petitioned Congress to make that place a port of entry for foreign

The Mexican papers are discussing the expediency of the return of Santa Anna, propositions both for and against the measure being now pend-

The Mexican papers are discussing the expediency of the return of Santa Anna, propositions both for and against the measure being now pending before Congress.

The legislature of Jalisco had appropriated \$4,000 for the relief of Pius IX.

Angel Trias had been elected Governor of the State of Chihuahua.

Several of the Legislatures had proposed a convention to adopt general measures of protection against the hostilities of the Indians.

The Monitor contains a letter dated Mazatlan, February 19, stating that General P. F. Smith's proclamation, relative to foreigners trespassing on the public land of the United States, had been circulated in that vicinity. Some persons believed it a torgery, concocted to prevent too great an influx into the gold country. On the 18th February, the Peruvian bark Fanny left Mazatlan for San Francisco, carrying more than one hundred and fifty passengers. Gen. Smith's proclamation had alarmed many of the emigrants, but they concluded to take the chance.

It appears the press of Mexico is nearly unanimous against the return of Santa Anna.

In the Monitor of the 4th inst, appears a long communication from Messers. Manning & Melnitoch, setting forth elaborately the superior advantages of the Tehunatepee route over that of Panama. They state that they have employed all the laborers who could be procured to construct a public road across Tehunatepee, who are now busily at work; that the obstructions will be removed from the river Coatzacoalcos, and the harbor of the port of San Dionisio improved by machinery, so that by the middle of April the entire route will be completed, ready for transporting passengers and merchandise.

[From the New-Orleans Picayune, March 24]

By the Clermont, we have hiez of papers from the city of Mexico to the 10th inst., and from Jalapa the night of the 12th inst., with despatches for the government. The first rumor was that there had been an attempt at revolution in Vera Cruz, but this was promptly denied; and now it is said that the deepatches were from the gl

some nefarious plot, the nature of which is not

some nefarious plot, the nature of which is not given.

Gen. Inclan has returned to Mazatlan, where all is now quiet—the civil and military authorities being for once in accord.

A letter from Mazatlan, dated February 26th, says the "Maria del Rosario" was to sail that day for California with seventy-three passengers and a crew of fifteen men. The letter complains that the vessel is tog smail for the number of passengers, and has neither proper provisions nor water. The letter is written to call the attention of the authorities to the wrong done in allowing vessels so provided to leave the port. On the 18th of February the Peruvian bark Fanny sailed from the same port for California, with over one hundred and fifty passengers. Among them was an officer of the garrison of that port. The steamer California left before the Fanny.

General Smith's prohibition of trespass upon the public lands of California has got into circulation in the interior of Mexico, and we see a letter pub-

public lands of California has got into circulation in the interior of Mexico, and we see a letter pub-lished from Guadalajara, which thinks the chances of Mexicans in the "gold diggins" are pretty much "out." Still they persevere in going thither.

The Monitor gives the most flattering account of the state of affairs in Tampico. The inhabitants are approving themselves loyal citizens, having entirely recovered from the hallucination about separation and independence. They were going to work vigorously with some important internal improvements, which are strongly approved by the President of the Republic.

General Lombardini has been appointed Adjutant General of the army. General Minon receives great praise for his exertions, as commander of the army of the North, to restrain the savages. Delegates from the northern frontier States are about to assemble, and concert a general plan of defence against the Indians who now waste the country.

The government seems to have given check to the outbreaks in the south of Mexico; but we see many indications that the people dread of all things a war of castes.

many indications that the people dread of all things a war of castes.

[From the New Orleans Crescent, March 24]

We received yesterday, papers from the city of Mexico, to the 11th of March. By what we can learn from these papers, the Santanista movement has not gained much strength since our last advices. On the eccasion of debating in Congress, the resolutions relative to the return of the expatriated chieftain, Col. Navarro submitted a long communication in defence of his own conduct and that of Santa Anna. On the night of the 8th, the notorious General Perdigon Garay was arrested, and would be sent to Puebla. He was suspected of being the leader of an anticipated insurrection.

Two free schools have been established in the State of Puebla.

State of Puebla.

In the city of Oajaca, three celebrated eruninals have been condemned to death—Manuel Gonzales, Candelara, and Maria Donningo Leca.

The Legislature of this State has authorized the

government to station four parties on the Perete and Orizaba roads, for their protection.

The Legislature of the State of Julisoo has petitioned for a reduction in the rates of postage.

Tampico was quiet and settled. El Monitor praises General Francisco Garay and General de la Vers.

praises General Francisco Garay and General de la Vega.

El Correo advises Mexicans not to go to Califor

jara, has been abandoned.

The district of Coynea has declared itself an megral part of the State of Guerrero, reaouacing all connection with the government of Michoacan.

The famous criminal, Carlos Toral, was killed while trying to avoid arrest.

while trying to avoid arrest.

[From the New Orleans Bee, March 27] A detachment of troops under Bustamente, commanded by Oolone! Clavel, some ninety in number, were surprised and routed on the 6th inst. by the insurgents of Sierra Gordo. Col. Clavel was made prisener. The Mexican papers are greatly mortified at this untoward result.

News from Yucatan to the 23d ult. has been received at Vera Cruz. The Indians had been defeated in many skirmishes with the Yucatecos; but the latter are beginning to suffer for want of previsions.

Gengress is busily engaged in the effort to organise a National Guard. It had voted to the govern-

States.

In Durango, the Indians still continue troublesome, but the public journals are not as much
filled as formerly with horrible narratives of the
excesses committed by these savages.

[From the Montreal Revaid, March 27.]

A some bast interesting debate, upon this subject, took place in the British House of Peers on the 5th of February, which has given rise to some discussion by the press here; and to a call, by Mr. Robinson, for copies of the papers on which Lord Grey founded his statement, during the debate—"That lall the accounts which ne had received from the tieversor General of Canada, from his Council, and from the Emigration Agents of the province, concurred in representing that there was no great prospect for employment in Canada this year, and in recommending that, for the present, emigrants should not proceed thither, but to the United States."

When the government despatches are laid before the house, we shall be in a position to judge of the correctness of Lord Grey's statement; but, in the meantime, we cannot conceive any more suicidal policy than that of a government of Canada driving the course of American immigration from our ports to those of the United States. Do we not, above all things, want low freights upon our exports to Europe; and what is more calculated to give us them than the arrival of emigran-laden ships at Quebec! Then, we have a vast exteat of fettile forest land, only requiring the labor of the immigrant to render it productive, and to afford him a home and independence. For the government of Canada to put obstructions in the way of immigration, is so clearly impolitic and absurd, that, until proved to have been the case, we must hold that Lord Grey has mistakes the scope and meaning of the despatches received by him from the colony. As to such a hideous influx of pauperium and disease as we suffered from in 1847, that was an exceptional case, and can form no good ground for argument against emigration to Canada in 1849. Last year's experience proved the capacity of the country to receive and find employment for (we capacity of the country to receive and find employment for (we capacity and the province, by and the province, and the province and the province

We understand that several of our extensive grocery houses contract for the delivery of goods at St. John's by the hundred pounds weight, while others, less fortunate, pay the various charges of sundry followarding companies and sundry agents. We are also informed that the charges do not always accompany the importation, but follow, perhaps, months alterwards. The merchant always knows about what his purchases cost, laid down at this port, when so deposited; but for the future, he must know exactly, and at the period of their arrival.

The presents stem of adding 10 per cent to the invoice value may frequently bear unfairly, but we will engage that our merchants would infinitely prefer its continuance to the change about to be proposed. Another objection to Mr. Hincks' proposition is, that it would do away with the elight inducement now held forth to the importer to purchase his merchandize at the place of growth or production.

ANNEXATION TO THE UNITED STATES.

[From the Quebec Mercury, March 24.

The present aspect of affairs in Canada strongly resembles that which existed in Lower Canada in 1834... It was then attempted by the Assembly to stifle and put down all fair and honest opposition raised by the lovers of order and admirers of British institutions, against a factious and dominant majority, composed of some of the individuals now in power, and the present advisers of the representance of British's Queen.

It was by their agitation and unreasonable demands that they caused the suspension of our constitutional form of government for some two years or more, in consequence of the unnatural and insane rebellion of the Montreal district, the losses of which they have lately forced the people of the province generally and indiscriminately to indemnify, without distinction. It is too plain that the present government have a lellow feeling for the implicated in those insane movements, and that their object is to punish the loyal party who put them down in one district, and kept them quiet in another. In 1834, the Legislative Council proved an effectual check to the canting, indiscret, and mad measures of the dominant party of the Assembly of Lower Canada. What a cry was there not then raised for an executive legislative council, that, instead of one, the country should be inflicted with a double curse? The same tyrannising, domineering party of the Lower Canada Assembly of 1834, with its convenient, obsequing assistance of a responsible Governor-General, the second branch of the Legislative is remodelled, a sufficient number of Canadian peers is created to orce the ministry's popular schemes through the second branch of the Legislative is constitutionally attained without increasing elective institutions.

In 1834, constitutional associations were formed in the districts of Onebec and Montreal electives.

house, and the dominant party's object is constitutionally attained without increasing elective institutions.

In 1834, constitutional associations were formed
in the districts of Quebec and Montreal, displaying
the standard of attachment to British institutions
and British freedom, around which assembled
crowds of all classes of her Majesty's subjects,
proscribed by the majority in the Assembly, because of their origin, or of their attachment to "lapetite famille" party. It will be boine in mind
that the constitutionalists of those days were supported and sympathised with, by all the executive
authority of the province, from the Governor General to the most subordinate officer under government pay, owing to their acknowledged loyalty and
devotion to their sovereign.

How does the matter stand now, under the responsible government in Canada! Loyalty and
attachment to British supremacy are at a discount
and looked upon with contempt, and as unqualifying the unfortunate possessors of these indispensable qualities in a good subject of Her Majesty, tor
any office of honor or emolument; but the quoadam
rebel, who endeavored to shake off his sovereign's
lawful authority, is sent for from his place of forced
exile, and taken by the hand by the individuals
charged by their sovereign with the management
of the affairs in Canada. And to cap the elimax,
the responsibles' organ, The Pilot, makes it a
point, with Her Majesty's Royal Arms diagracetalvornamenting its editorial heading, to copy from
New York papers articles containing the most diagusting personalities against Her Majesty, as will
be even in its issue of last Monday; this government organ being the private property of the Inspector General, a member of Her Majesty's Exe-

entive Council, who derives a yearly income from ts profits.

Can it therefore be wondered at, that the greatest

Can it therefore be wondered at, that the greatest possible excitement now prevails in all parts of the country, and that, instead of constitutional associations, it is proposed, as the sole means of obtaining relief from these "grievances," to call a convention of delegates from all parts of the Province, petition the Queen to absolve her Canadian subjects from their allegiance, allow them to negotiate the terms of annexation of Canada to the United States, and hand over the key of the St. Lawrence to the federal government at Washington?

Movements for California.

\*\*ENTUCRY.\*\*

The Louisville Courier, of the 26th ultimo, says the following persons left that city on that day, via the overland route:—

Edwin Bryant, John Kaye, R. W. Moore, J. Swager, R. A. Wingate. George Rese, John Smith, W. McFarland, Henry Conroy, Theo. Bland, W. G. Stewart, Samuel Cary. F. A. Kaye, Jr., W. P. Richardson, W.-lace Pope; Ed. Fogerty, Z. D. Parker, Morris Griffia, Robert Pope, Ed. Neblett, L. W. Ludwig, C. F. Dulaney, J. B. Hule, Dr. Huie and lady, Lleut. Thompson, U. S. Navy; Dr. Martin, J. H. Baxter, J. S. Prather, M. Brown, S. McMillen, A. Rankin, D. C. Stone, C. P. Bardin, Justus Dunn, I. D. Thompson, J. S. Gonch, B. Stoul, S. P. Reader, M. B. Johnston, Matthew Harris, R. H. Redd, Ed. Crawford, James L. Stewart, John T. Moore, O. J. Murray, Geo. G. Moore, A. Musselman, L. K. Thomas, Ed. A. Bryson, John Todd, M. A. Chin, F. Tilford, S. Brown, C. C. Morgas, M. McCracken, H. Marchall, J. H. Marchall, H. D. Martin, W. B. Wakeman, Dr. Weems, J. McCleary, F. H. Shasfer, Jacob Fox. Jacob B. Fox, Ferdinand Graf, C. Smilley, Henry Byers, E. Buck, S. Raphael, Abraham Graf, Dr. B. Miller, J. H. B. Miller and two others, W. Pertival, Henry Fox, Bernard Shaddell, J. T. Smith, W. D. Mayhall, B. McDuffy, H. Haynes—Total 83

The same paper of the same date, says: "The steamer St. Cloud left for St. Louis on Saturday morning, with one hundred and twenty-five California emigrants, from the castern cities, who are well supplied with wagons, tents, arms, ammunition, &c. They go by way of Independence."

Virginia.

The Charlesten (Va.) Spurit, of the 27th ult..

morange, with one fundered and twenty-nye California emigrants, from the castern eites, who are well supplied with wagons, tents, arms, ammunition, &c. They go by way of Independence."

YHRGINIA.

The Charlesten (Va.) Spart, of the 27th ult., speaking of a company organized in that place, says:—The company number in all seventy-six. Some ten or more have already gone, to make the necessary parchases in the way of wagons, mules, provisions, &c. The route by Independence has been selected as the most advantageous, from which point the company hope to embark by the first of May. The association is organized for one year from the first of April, 1849, and with laws the most stringent, to preserve order, efficiency, and success. Each member has paid into the treasury \$300, making in the aggregate \$22,500. This amount has been mostly expended in making the necessary outfit for the journey, and procuring supplies for six months after the arrival of the company in California. It has a military as well as civil organization, and both departments under the direction of judicious and proper officers—those who have the entire confidence of the company in California. It has a military as well as civil organization, and both departments under the direction of judicious and proper officers—those who have the entire confidence of the company is fully armed to defend itself from aggression, should occasion require a resort to this last alternative.

Below is a full and authentic list of the officers and members of the company:—

President—Benjamin F. Washington; First Commander—Robt. H. Kesling; Second Commander—Smith Crane; Third Commander—Jose E. N. Lewis; Tressare—Edward M. Alsquith; Quartermsster—Nathaniel Seever; Secretary—J. Harrison Kelly; Surgeon—Dr. Brysily, of Battimore. Members—Daniel Cockrell, Thornton C Bradley, John H. Murphy, James H. Moore, Joseph Engle, Edwin A. Riley, James H. Moore, Joseph Engle, Edwin A. Riley, James H. Moore, Joseph Engle, Edwin A. Riley, James Davidson, John H. Garnbart, Thomas C. Moore, J

The ship Thos. Bennett, Captain Halverston, left Charleston on the 28th ult., for San Francisco, California. The following is the list of passen-

California. The following is the list of passengers:—
Mr lusti and lady, Mr. Burghester and lady, Mr. Brand and lady, C. M. Benthom and servant, Dr. D. H. Galllard, W. A. Robertson, D. W. Schmidt, C. F. Matthiesson, W. Ryan, James Ryan, W. E. Wightman, J. Quigley, G. Murdhard, H. Englehart, S. Schultze, M. Martin, H. Hadelin, J. D. Cordes, G. Hofferman, G. Hesseman, Simpson, R. Watton, Jr., B. F. Tutt, W. Meneses, Hill, Bunch, L. Taylor, G. Gordon, J. F. M'kennie, W. Allen, E. A. Brack, W. Holliman, S. Barns, H. Cruger, R. Lowden, J. Folk, J. Werner, F. Lutez, E. H. Trescott, W. Cliffstin, C. Dingley, R. C. Rice, W. P. Webb, C. Gruber, H. W. Ferrel, S. W. Jones, C. V. Rivers, G. S. Harlow, M. Townsend, S. McKeen, N. W. Heyward, J. H. Currlere, J. H. Bearlags, J. C. Street, J. R., Davis, H. C. Rielly, B. Brandner, P. N. Denwent, H. Fuller. Total, 63.

MISSOURI.
The St. Louis Union of the 21st uit. says: "Last evening we had the pleasure of a few moments conversation with Captain James Kirker, the exevening we had the pleasure of a few moments conversation with Captain James Kirker, the experienced mountaineer. We learn from the captain that, the roads between here and Independence, as well as beyond that point, as far as persons have traversed thein, are in a condition almost unprecedentedly bad. Not one of the several parties which left here, some of them thirty odd days since, designing to make the entire trip by land, had reached Independence when the captain left there on Monday week last, and it is his opinion that the animals belonging to the parties, will sustain a greater amount of suffering and injury between this and their final starting point, than will fall to their lots for the remainder of the trip to California. So bad are the roads and even the streets of Independence, that the party, of which the captain was a member, broke the tongues of two of their wagons, and a pair of hounds while passing through that town.

From the fact that the new grass on the plains is never very nutritious, and always acts upon the animal as a strong purgative, it is the impression of the captain that it will not be advisable for parties to enter upon the journey over the plains prior to the first of May, yet some are talking of starting from the vicinity of Independence about the 15th prox.

The market at Independence is well supplied

The market at Independence is well supplied with every necessary article for the trip, except, perhaps, rife powder, which is selling at \$1 per cannister, while it may be had in this city for 50

cannister, while it may be had in this city for cents.

There are at the present time for sale in the neighborhood of Independence, fitteen hundred head of mules, with a large number of oxen; the former commanded from \$55 to \$50 per head; the latter from \$40 to \$45.

The Houston Talegraph, of the 13th nlt., says;—
"A company of California emigrants has been organized at the town of Preston, in Graysoa county. They mitend to 'start about the first of April, and travel by the old Chihuahua trail from the Red River to the Pecos, and thence by El Paso to the Gla. They expect to make the journey from Preston to San Francisco in sixty five days. Each man is expected to be armed with a rifle or double barrel shot gun and a brace of pistols. One pack mule is required for every two men, and each person must take thirty-five pounds of bacon and forty pounds of four to use on the journey to El Paso, and money sufficient to purchase another supply at El Paso—say \$25."

MARYLAND WHEAT CROP. — The Rockville (Md.), Journal of the 24th inst. says:—The wheat fields present a very fine appearance, particularly those which have been guanoed. We have seen some where the chemical suits and Patagonian guano have been used, which look pretty fair, but the difference is quite perceptible where the Persvian guano has been applied."

There were 76 deaths in Boston, for the week ending Saturday, the Slet ultime. Saturday, the Sist ultime.

The pende near Charlesten, S. C. on the merning of the 37th ult, were covered with ice a quarter of an inch thick.

Max Harter. Thomas Kennedy, and Patrick Duly, were reverely hurt on Friday last at Little Falls, N.Y., by the premature explosion of a rock.

The bill to incorporate the New York and Havre Steam Navigation Company, was read a third time and passed. Asjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

ALEANY, March 30—4 P. M.

APTERNOON ASSISTANT.

Mr. Taylon had leave to intreduce a resolution appointing a relect committee to enquire whether the Harlem Railread Company had not violated its charter.

Laid on the table.

Mr. Payra moved a resolution providing a gold medal for Capt. Arthur B Lansing. Referred

The House went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. A. Johnson in the chair, on the bill making an appropriation to aid in the srection of a fire proof library building for the New York Historial Scoiety.

Mr. Burner moved to fill the blank in the hill with \$18,000 Leat—31 to 31.

Mr. Barner moved to fill the blank with \$16,000.

Mr. Connell moved to fill the blank with \$8,000. Lot-32 to 33.

Mr. Rocwell moved to fill the blank with \$6,000. Carried—38 to 37.

Mr. Burror moved to strike out the enacting clause. Carried—38 to 35.

In the House, the enacting clause was restored, and the bill ordered to a third reading.

The same Committee of the Whole took up the Albany Basin bill.

Mr. Glass moved to amend the bill, by requiring the city of Albany to build a swer along the west edge of the basin, to empty into the river below the basin Lost.

After debate, the bill passed the committee, and was ordered to a third reading.

Mr. White reported complete the bills to amend the general railreat act.

Mr. Glass moved that the House would hold evening sessions the ensuing week, to consider the Senate bill on the code. Laid over.

Mr. Frank moved, that after the 2d of April, no member should speak at any one time, more than ten minutes. Laid over.

Mr. Banke moved gold medals to Capt. Farnsworth and Lt Griffin. Referred.

Mr. Frank moved a gold medal to Lt. Collins. Referred.

Mr. Frank moved that the bill in relation to the Court

Mr Frank moved a gold medal to Lt. Collins. Referred.

Mr Fink moved that the bill in relation to the Court of Appeals be referred is report complete. Agreed te. Mr. Burrow brought in a bill to amend the general rallroad ast.

Mr. Pauru moved to re-commit the bill in relation to the village of Cohoes, to amend and report complete. Agreed to.

Mr. W. S. Smith moved to refer the bill in regard to the lies law, to report complete. Lost.

A Committee of Conference was appointed in regard to the bill to amend the 133d section of the code.

A communication was received from the Secretary of State in regard to expenditures to superintendents of common schools. Adjourned.

SENATE.

Prayer by Rev. Dr. WYCKOFF.

REFORTS.

By Mr. Slattir, favorably on several of the canal appropriation, &c. bills.

By Mr. Blantin, favorably on several of the camal appropriation. &c. bills.

Mr. W. Hall, favorably on the bill amending the act incorporating the first division of the New York State Militia. Referred to repert complete.

Mr. Faosr, favorably on the bill for the erection of a dock in the south part of Breoklyn.

Bills were reported completa. &c., by

Mr. S. H. F. Hall, on the bill authorising the Brooklyn Common Council to erect gas lamp posts in said eity.

Bills were reported complete, i.e., by
Mr. S. H. F. Hall. on the bill authorising the Brooklyn Common Council to erect gas lamp posts in said
eity.
Mr. Cook, with amendments, to amend the act requiring compensation for death by wrongful act. [Reduces the fine of the company to \$5.000, and makes it
a misdemeanor on the part of the agent or efficer
culpable.]
Mr. Fine objected to limiting the value of a man's
life to \$5.000.
Mr. Johnson sustained the original bill, which fixed
the damages at \$10,000. He thought there could be no
guards too strong against the occurrence of accidents
on railroads.
Mr. Fine moved to amend the report of the committee by restoring the penaity to \$10,000.
Mr. Cook urged that \$5.000 would be just as operative as \$10,000 and induce quite as much care on the
part of the officers.
Mr. Fine, favorably on the bill declaring the use of a
railroad from White hall to Flattsburgh.
Mr. Grans moved to lay the intervening orders of
business on the table in order to reach the third reading of bills, with a view to read the bill continuing in
office the Commissioners on Fractice and Fleading.
Mr. Colk moved to refer the bill to the Committee of
the Whole, and went on to argue against the propriety
of continuing the commission.
Mr. Gender sustained the bill when
Mr! Colk having withdrawn his motion, the bill was
read and lost—ayes lit, mays lit.
Mr. S. H. P. Hall moved a reconsideration, and
asked that the motion might lie on the table.
Mr. Johnson hoped not. The last day of this commission had gone, and from present appearances it was
a great and glorlous one.
The Senate refused to lay the motion on the table;
ayes 8, mays 11.
The motion to reconsider was then rejected—ayes 10,
nays 12.
Mr. Fire, favorably, to authorise the sale of certain
feal seize.
Mr. Fire, complete, the bill in relation to the Alhave Hoanits].

Mr. FROST, complete, the bill in relation to the Al-

Mr. Froat, complete, the bill in relation to the Albany Hospital.

Also, making appropriations for the support of estain incerporated orphan asyluma in this State.

Mr. Borne, complete, the bill authorising the erection of docks in the 7th ward of Brooklyn.

Mr. Wilkin, favorably to the bill in relation to suits on promisery notes and bills of exchange.

The Senate resolved to hold evening sessions.

Mr. Wilkin, favorably, with amendments, in relation to the Chancery library.

The Senate then went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Smith in the Char, on the bill making appropriations to colleges and academies.

Mr. Wilkin moved to strike out the appropriation to St. John's College at Fordham, on the ground that it was purely a theological seminary. He would never concent to any appropriation for mere denominational purpores.

Mr. Brun visited this college last vary and saw

It was purely a theological seminary. He would never concent to any appropriation for mere denominational pulpores.

Mr. Bush visited this college last year, and saw a class of good-looking men surrounding it dressed in black, and the fact that it was a mere Jesuitioal college, was not disputed there.

Mr. Bono explained that the institution was recognized by the Regents of the University as one in which the course of study was the same as that pursued in all the colleges in the State.

Mr. Fullers was ready to vote for this appropriation if he could be assured that the institution was not a mere denominational one. If such an institution, he would never vote the money of the State, whether it was Presbyterian Catholic, Baptist, or any other.

Mr. Copyin had voted for this appropriation last year, believing it to be on the same footing as the Madison University. He could see ne difference now.

Mr. Fullers explained that at that university the theological reminery was somely separate, and that not a dollar of the State money ever went to it. Men were educated there for every profession.

were educated there for every profession.

There was some further debate, when the motion of Mr. Wilkin prevailed.

On the motion of Mr. First, \$2,000 was appropriated to the St. Lawrence Academy, to pay a debt due to the

to the St. Lawrence Academy, to pay a debt due to the State.

The bill was then reported to the Senate.

It. Smith moved to restore the appropriation to the St. John's College at Fordham.

Mr. Bush said that perhaps he had done injustice to this institution in his previous remarks. While there could be ne doubt that the main college was a theological institution, yet there was attached to it an institution of a literary character purely, to which the young men of all denominations were admitted.

Mr. Fulka desired to know which was the college and which not—and to which the appropriation was to go—before he could vote.

Mr. Colk urged that the appropriation should be made to the college, as this was, he was informed from the highest authority, a literary institution, and, as such, as much desceving of an appropriation a any other.

other.

The motion to restore the appropriation prevailed-

The motion to restere the appropriation prevaled—
ayes 15, mays 5.
Mr. Wilkin then offered an amendment, to prevent
the diversion of any of the appropriation to theologieal purposes in the said college, or any other.
The bill was then sent to a third reading.
The same Committee went through with the bill to
incorporate the Panama Railread Company. Third

The same Committee went through with the bill to incorporate the Fanama Railread Company. Third reading.

Without taking any question, the Senate adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

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Frajer by the Rev. Dr. Sprague.

FEITHOMS.

By Mr. Bocart, for free schools; by Mr. Caisfall, (two) to problibit sale of intoxicating drinks; by Mr. Bocartow, to reduce toils on Coney Island bridge.

By Mr. Varsum, the bill to incorporate the New York and Liverpool Steam Navigation Company.

Mr. Bowen, to amend the act relation to the fisheries in Owego county.

Mr. Dodge, to amend the militia law.

Mr. Wreaton, for the preservation of fish in Otisco Lake.

Mr. Wheaton, for the preservation of fish in Otisco Lake.

Mr. Roming, authorising free schools in the village of Medina.

Mr. Chierall. to prevent the destruction of shad fisheries in the Hudson river.

Mr. Fish moved to reconsider the vote appointing a conference committee on the bill to amend the 185d section of the Cede. Carried.

The question recurred on ordering a committee of cenference and it was leet.

After various propositions the House insisted upon its amendmentate the Senate bill.

The Hence concurred in the Senate's amendments to the bill increasing the powers of Boards of Supervisors. [It now requires but the signature of the Governer.] visors. [It now requires but the rignature of the Governor.] Mr. Campurll moved to make a special order for Monday at 4 o'elock, of the bill in regard to the Hability of benk (to-sholders, Mr. Compult reported the bill in regard to the Greenwood Ferry.

Mr. Bower moved the usual resolution for a gold medal to Lt Col. Burnham Referred.
Mr. Karrenov offered a resolution in regard to Lieut. Charles B Brower. Referred.
Bills READ A THIRD TIME, &c.
Making appropriations for the State Arsenal in the city of New York.
To authorise Hesskiah Blies and others to creet desks in Bushwick.
To authorise the Supervisors of the city and county of New York to raise money by tax.
For the relief of Jenny Doxtator and another, Indian women.

For the runs of the section of the Governor, A communication was received from the Governor, transmitting the resclutions of the South Carolina and Virginia Legislatures, on the subject of the Pro-

Theatrical and Musical.

Theatrical and Musical.

Bowers Theatrical and Musical.

Mr. Van Amburgh, the great wild beast tamer of the age, has been engaged, and wild appear with his splendid collection of animals, the most complete in the world, and whose beauty and good condition are only equalled by the perfection of training to which they have been brought by their owner. It is now some fifteen years ago, we believe, since Mr. Van Amburgh first appeared before the public, on the stage of the Bowery; and now, after having attained a reputation in his peculiar line, unequalled by any; after having achieved the most splendid series of successes, both in this country and Europe, where all the crowned heads were delighted to witness his attaordinary performances, he returns once more to the scene of his earliest efforts. The piece in which hy will appear to hight, is styled "Morok," and is an entirely new grand dramatic spectacle, written by Baylo Bernard, Eq., expressly for Mr. Van Amburgh. The incidents are taken from Eugene Sue's celebrated novel of the Wandering Jew, which has been so universally read. The collection of trained animals, as we have already stated, is a most extensive one; among them is a black tiger, the most fercelous of the species, and which has hitherte been considered untameale; this specimen of its kind, however, has had to yield to Van Amburgh's powers, and to night he will show the ascendancy he has gained over it and the rest of the collection. "Morok" has been gotten up, we understand, with great spleador; all the seenery, dressey, kc., are new and of the most brilliant kind, and altogether, it will, we are sure, be most entirely successful. Messrs. Duff. Warwick, J. H. Hall, N. B. Clarke, Winnan, and Misses Wemyss and Taylor, will all have parts in it, Mr.

tress' will again preside at this elegant theatre, where she has already been received with the most unmisshe has already been received with the most unristakable proofs of good will, gratification and delight
by everflowing and fashionable audiences. As a
spectacle, the most accompish critics of the city press
have pronounced it to be, without the slighest doubt,
the most strikingly magnificent that has ever been
submitted to the public in this metropolis. It is one
vast mass of richness and splendor, that reminds us of
a place they call fairy land. The orehestral performances are very fine; the composition of the author
dees not suffer; he is not diarggarded in the least particular. On the contrary, his conceptions are thundered forth with all the power of the most sclentific instrumentation. The denoing of Miss Celeste is very
graceful. This lady promises to become eminent in
her way. During the past week the enterprise of the
proprietor and the anxious solicitude of the manager
have been most liberally requited. When such great
exertions to eater judiciously for the public ammement,
or rather for the gratification of the intellectual, are so
well appreciated, we may naturally suppose that other
pleoes of a like character will in due time take the
place of their predecesors. Operatic spectacles, in our
opinion, tend to eat the mind and to refine the taste.
Music always bring with it the idea of refinement—its
charms are irresistable, and its potency overpowering—
all this and mere if need be, we admit; but now and
then, at all events, we should like to see some honor
paid to the legitimate drams. We do not like to see the
plays of Shahapeare neglected altogether. We think
time will come when the people, satisfied with what they
have seen of pemp, show, and pegeantry, will decide
upon taking up the poet of nature, and "running"
him as a candidate for popular favor. This would be a
decision worthy of the almost super-human powers of
the illustrious dead, and of the enlightened period at
which we are arrived.

National Theorem and the seed of the substance of the seed of the substance of the takable proofs of good will, gratification and deligh

withstanding the very unfavorable weather we had, the house was exceedingly well attended; in fact, the National Theatre has now such an extensive circle of National Theatre has now such an extensive circle of patrons, that it is almost impossible for it to be poorly attended on any night, more especially as the manager is continually bringing forward some noveity, not to speak of the attractive nature of the local dramas, for which this house is now famous throughout the length and breath of the Union. To night, a new drama, called the "Brigadier, or the Inn of Cervennes," is to be produced. It has been prepared with much care, as far as stage arrangements, rehearasis, &c, go; and as it is said to be most interesting, and the most promi-BURTON's THEATRE.-" The cry is still they come."

More novelties. Verily, the brain of the manager must be always in a fever; it is taxed without rest or mercy. He must take care not to overwork it, lest that is, to get empty benehes in return for endeavors to please the public, is anything but encouraging or consoling; but Burton's efforts not only deserve to be successful, but they are invariably stamped with success. Who that has seen Captain Cuttle, can for one moment doubt his claims to this position, and fleurishing success? His acting of that character is, beyond all cavil or question, the most perfect, because the most natural, we have ever witnessed. This evening will be played an entirely new, classical anecdote, called "The Hemlock Drawght," in which Mesers. Lynne, Jordon and Hurley, will appear. Miss Hiffert will sing a popular song. After which will be performed, for the first time, an original farce in one act, called "Forty Winks, or Blunders in a Bedroom." The principal character—Mr. Tobias Muns, travelling per orders—will be sustained by Burton; therefore, we need not say that there will be roars of laughter, lots of fun, and a most liberal quid pro que, or, in other words, plenty of value for the money. The whole to conslude, for the tent time, with the great burleque tragedy of "Mr. and Mrs. Macbeth." It would be a mere weste of wend to say a single tittle in praise of this mirth-killing representation. Its merit is generally known, and it is as well understood. Mr. Brougham's "Comedy of Romance and Reality" is in preparation, and will shortly be produced.

Italian Orena.—This evening Signorina Borghees will appear in the character of Irens, in Denisatit's opers. "Beliszio" She will be ably supported by Signori Corelli, Novelli and Giubliel. If the house be not better attended than it was on Friday evening, it cannot be expected the artists can sing their respective oles with any regard to scientific display, as nothing damps the ardor of artists more than a thin house. It is really surprising that the aristocracy of Astor Flace and the adjoining neighborhood, who profess such a desire for the permanent erablishment of italian Opera in this city, can, for any Frason, keep back from giving their countenance and support, when so much attraction is to please the public, is anything but encouraging or conseling; but Burton's efforts not only deserve to be

within the reach of all.

CHRISTY'S MINSTREES—These geniuses will commence the week with a most splendid programme. In which will be included all their most beautiful songs, the Voyage Musicale, the Cowbellogians, George Christy's dameir g, their laughable lectures, Sthiopian statuary, &c. &c. Like wine, these minstreis improve with time, as each eucoceding week they give still racter entertainments than their previous ones.

racier entertainments than their previous ones.

New Orleans Serenaders — The sweet tones of the melophone, the new instrument introduced by those erenaders and the beautiful mucic from their ban-jells, second delightfully with their splendid vocalism. Their mucical "Pa parama," and their Italian seemas, form a most agreeable part of their entertainments; and their songs, choruses, i.e., are all executed in the most admirable taste.

Paronama of the Hudson Riter.—As a work of art alone, this splendid panorame deserves to be visited by every person who pretends to the least tast; but when, ina ddition to the beautiful painting, we have such an accurate and minute panorams of our noble Hudson river, it is not surprising that the house is crowded as it is rightly. Let it be reen by every one. Of all panorams ever cabilited this is the most beautiful.

Chinker Museum.—This interesting exhibition is

CHINESE MULTUM.—This interesting exhibition is open every day, from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M. thus afford-ing an opportunity for all classes to visit it, and ex-

amine at their leisure the thousands of curiosities of which it is made up it is the most remarkable Chinese collection ever got together.

The Late Miss Many G De Zohen.—The young lady, who died on Tuesday of last week, was quite a talented young lady, and her early death (she was only in her 17th year) is much to be lausented, as, during her short career on the stage, she had evinced much promise of future emisence. She was the daughter of Mrs. R. Gullem, the celebrated female equestrienne. She first appeared at the Chatham Theatre, under the management of the late William Deversa, Esq., in several prominent cheracture, in which she was very successful. She was offered and accepted an angagement under Mr Place, of the American Theatre. New Orleans, where, under the name of Miss Mary G. Walters, she appeared as Juliet, and was received with acceptant of the control of the contr

ty. The immense train of some 600 wagons left Council Bluffs the 1st of September, making the journey, of some 1,100 miles, in about 100 travelling days.

"Bear Sister and Friends—We are now in the Great Salt Lake Valley, which place we entered two weeks since, and were met by hundreds of men, women, and shildren, whose dress and manners would have done konor to your eastern cities; and so many glad hearts and cheerful countenances are not to be found in all year domains. An excellent supper was in readness for us on our arrival, of which we cheerfully partook. Our families were all in good health. As a people, we have been remarkably blessed with health on our journey, and but few accidents happened to us. One child was killed by falling from and being, run over by a wagon. We found our friends here in good health and apprist, and pleasantly located in comfortable houses, and their tables loaded with the productions of their fields and gardens. Wheat seems peculiarly adapted to this valley, and garden vegetables are large and excellent. Corn, considering the disadvantages labored under, has done well. Our brethren, who have been taken from our midst to fight under our banners, whose protection hath been withdrawn from us as a people, are returning daily, laden with that which is needful to render hie tolerable. A great feast was made fer them Friday, which caused great rejoicing. I would attempt to give you a description of our Valley which has many curtositts of which to boast, such as a large salt lake, which turnishes us with an abundance of excellent salt; a sulphur spring, a warm spring, and a spring of sufficient heat ecok an egg; all within a short distance of each her. I think our warm spring, for bathing, far ecceds the Ballston and Saratoga waters. The spring proceeds from the base of an exceeding high mountain, through an aperture about eighteen inches in diameter, and of that heat that it requires us to go into it by degrees, as you put your feet in hot water. After bathing in the or a sasen, I fel cuse ourselves. Our home has been so pleasant, that it was no pleasure for me to leave it. My family wagon, drawn by four large bay horses, like many others, was very convenient, having broad projections, bedstead, with comfortable bed, &c. &c. I had sufficient room in the centre for myself and little ones. My wagon seemed more like a parlor than a travelling vehicle. We often, during our journey, currelled, or formed a ring, with more than six hundred wagons, which, when lighted by candles and evening fires, had the appearance of a city. We passed many tribes of Indians during our journey, and were well treated by all excepting the Otoes. Many came to our wagons, neally dressed in garments made of skins of beasts, and trimmed with wampum, on which great taste and neatness was displayed. They rode excellent horses, seemed happy, and well pleased with the attention they received from us. They offered ten ponies for some of our prettiest girls. We started from our winter quarters the first of Jane, and passed a distance of five hundred miles over a country beautiful beyond description, had it not been for lack of timber. The buffalo, the elk, the antelope, and deer, were constantly on our path, and furnished us with the best of meat. Gooseberries, currants, cherries, and grapes in abundance—large and excellent of the kind. We then passed a country barren in the extreme; days and weeks, noi a struo or spear of grass waseen by us, and our horses and cattle we've taken from one to four miles into the valleys of the mountains, for food and water, which often was posson, and caused the death of many of our best cattle. It would have been difficult for us to have come through with our enormous loads, had not our brethen from the place come with horses, mules, and cattle to our relief. This valley has been passed by our Gentile neighbors on account of the scarcity of timber, which we fear to have opened, for adversity we have proven to be far better for the Saints than prosperity. We have two grist and three saw mills n

come and see.

Trade in Trans.—We learn from Golonel Milby, who has lately visited Brownsville and other towns on the Rio Grande, that the estilements in that section are rapidly increasing. Brownsville is already quite a thriving city, and bids fair to outstrip Matamoras. Several wealthy men, wielding a capital of two or three huadred thousand dollars each, have purchased property in the town, and are making extensive improvements. A large portion of the Mexican trade that formerly was directed to Matamorae, is now turning to Brownsville. It is estimated that the business done here will exceed that of all the towns of Texas west of Galveston, unless the Mexican government should impose such restrictions as to render it impossible for the Mexicans to trade advantageously at this point. The trade of Zacatecas, Durango and Aguas Calientas, worth more than two millions of dollars annually, will probably be directed to this place. The land in the vicinity of Brownsville is very fertile, and well adapted to the culture of singarcane, cotton, corn, &c.; the climate is so mild that the orange, planten, bassen, pine apple, &c., can be cultivated without difficulty. The severe frest that visited this part of the State a lew weeks since was not felt at Brownsville, and it is said that there has not been any frost there for four years.—Houston (Texas) Telegraph, March 15.

The ship Herbert, from Liverpool, arrived at Boston on Friday last, with 220 Irish emugrants. But one slied on the passegs.